





## Animations

Master or his deputies, it will be obligated to register the Pilot Boats to convey in place to place within the limits, employed belonging to either the British or Harbours Master's Departments, with such stores as may be required for either Light-houses or Light-ships.

2. Every Licensed Pilot Boat shall carry a *Log* of Twenty *Leaves* for renewal of entries on the first of July each year.

3. No Pilot of a Pilot going off in a registered Boat, he will be authorized to carry the Pilot Boat Flag during the time he is on board; but no Pilot is authorized to carry the registered Boat, without a special permission from the Harbour Master.

4. The owner or hirer of any unregistered Boat making use of a Pilot Flag, not having a Licensed Pilot on board, shall be prosecuted before the authorities to whom he is amenable, or whose Flag is national, against him who has the right to use the same.

5. A registered Pilot Boat is not permitted to fly the Pilot Flag, save when there is either a Licensed Pilot or certificated Pilot on board.

**GENERAL REGULATION IX.**  
*Flags to be exhibited on arrival.*

When heaving the anchorage the Pilot shall cause to be exhibited—

A Red and White Flag (No. 3), if the vessel is from Hongkong, Japan, or a Chinese Port.

A Blue and White Flag (No. 2), if from any Foreign Port.

A Yellow and Blue (No. 10), if the vessel is in ballast.

A Red Swallow Tail (No. 5), if the vessel has gunpowder or other combustibles on board.

**GENERAL REGULATION X.**  
*Barbours Pilots; Vessels in Harbour.*

*Berthing, &c.*

1. The duties of the Harbour Pilot, where such exists, will be to charge vessels at the outer limit of the anchorage berth them in accordance with the orders received from the Harbour Master's Office.

particulars take charge of vessels or boats arriving from a wharf or out of dock or out of the anchorage, and to report to the Harbour Master's Office all matters concerning the arrival in Port, and the conveyance of the cargo to or from harbour.

2.—In berthing vessels the Harbour Master will, as far as possible, meet the wishes of Commanding Officers and Companies of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Armies, vessels taking berths assigned to them.

3.—No vessel shall be assigned to the Harbour Master's berth unless the vessel shall be stopped by the Customs.

4.—Vessels are to moor in accordance with orders received from the Harbour Master, and they are not to remove from the anchorage without his permission.

5.—The Harbour Pilotage Fees payable to the Harbour Master are as follows:—

Shifting a vessel's berth; taking a vessel to or from a heaving down Hulk; \$10, full.

THE "TREATY PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN," AND "NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.

(From the "Strait Times," July 27, 1868.)

Some time ago we had occasion to remark upon the progress that Literature as represented by the *Chinese and Japanese* was making in the East, and our attention has again been called to the subject by the receipt of a Hongkong publication which deserves some notice and which we have much pleasure in introducing to the knowledge of our readers. We allude to *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, published monthly by Mr Saint, the proprietor of the China Mail newspaper. This publication

and shape is very like its well-known man-  
nake or prototype at home, and is equally  
informing containing very curious and useful  
information regarding the language, litera-  
ture, history, customs and customs of the  
Chinese and in a less degree of the Japanese.  
It says a good deal for the extent and  
stability of the footing of European in  
China, that such a publication as this  
should be established and conducted with  
apparently successful vigour.

The publication is altogether a very in-  
teresting one, and wishing it every success  
we commend it to the attention and sup-  
port of our readers.

(From the "Friend of India," June 4, 1868.)

We acknowledge with thanks the re-  
ceipt of the numbers for the current year  
of "Notes and Queries," a most desirable  
Anglo-Chinese monthly, edited by Mr.  
D. Denney, whose "Treaty Ports of China  
and Japan" are so well known. From the  
editorial notice which we are enabled to  
read, we learn that the contributors include some of the  
best Chinese scholars in the East. Its in-  
terest is not confined to China, and it will  
be of valuable assistance to all scholars, who  
have directed their attention towards the  
subject of Buddhism and its literature, as  
generally to all who are interested in orien-  
tal antiquities. It deserves to be better  
known in India.

(From the "London Examiner," May  
16, 1868.)

This really useful volume ["Treaty Ports  
of China and Japan"] is intended as a  
guide for travellers and residents in China  
and Japan, and as a book of reference for  
merchants men generally. It contains an  
account, historical and political, of all the

Peking, Yedo, Hongkong, and Macao. It has been carefully compiled and edited by Mr. N. B. Denby; and the elaborate maps and plans, with which the work abounds, considerably enhance its value. \* \* \*

We have thus given in outline some of the more prominent portions of the chapter devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the whole volume. Other chapters treating of Macao, Formosa, Ningpo, Shanghai, and the remainder of the treaty ports, will only remain to be perused by the reader. Peking, the capital, and other interesting localities, so much that is new to European readers respecting its history, public buildings, and general characteristics, that it would fail transfer them to our columns. A complete and intelligible plan of the Imperial City and neighborhood, gives us an accurate notion of the relative position of its divisions, streets, and places.

In the introductory chapter to the notices of the Treaty Ports of Japan will be found a succinct history of that Empire, together with remarks on its government, position, and the like. The chapter on particular points of interest, showing a considerable light on a part of the world so long entirely ac-

[illegible]







## QUOTATIONS

<b>HONGKONG.</b>					
18th September, 1868					
<b>OPIMUM.—Paina,</b>	New, ...	\$567½			
	Old, ...	545			
<b>Banaroe,</b>	New, ...	552½			
	Old, ...	531			
<b>Malwa,</b>	... ..	670			
<b>Persian,</b>	... ..	656			nor
<b>COTTON.—BOMRAY,</b>	... ..	18	a		
<b>CALCUTTA,</b>	... ..	17	a		
<b>Exchange.</b>					
Bank & Commercial, ... .. 4/6 3/4					

Credit, 6 months sight, ...	4 08
Credit, 6 " .....	4 09
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Ra. ....	227
" Bombay, 3 days' sight, Ra. ....	"
" Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Th. ....	"
Ra. Silver, 17 dwts. B., ..... 4 54	5 1
Groceries, .....	"
Mexicans, .....	"
Gold Leaf, 999 touch, ....	23 85
Gold Bar, 985 touch, ....	22 00
English Sovereigns, .....	4 53
Australian Sovereigns, .....	"
Discount, .....	8 a 10
Gas Company Shares, .....	"
H. & W. P. Co. Stock, O. L. ....	15

U. S. Post Office, Old	... 28 p. c.
U. S. Bank Shares, Old	... 28 p. c.
Do. do. New	... 15 p. c.
Union Dock	... 40 p. c.

**Temperature.**

HONGKONG, 18th September, 1869.

Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Press  
(Queen's Road.)

Thermometer—9 A.M.	Dry,
Do.	Wet,
Do.	4 P.M., Dry,
Do.	Wet,

Self-registered **Maximum**,

Barometer, — 9 A.M., . . . . . 30  
Do, — 4 P.M., . . . . . 29

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAY  
IN HONGKONG.**

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning  
8 o'clock.—Canon Beach. Afternoon 5 o'clock.  
—Canon Beach and Rev. J. Kyle, and  
natively.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. I.  
Morris. Morning Service, 11 A.M.; E-  
vening, 8.30 P.M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ACADEMY. — Wel-  
 come Street. Very Rev. T. Balmoidi, i  
 ap. In the morning, at 5.30, 1st M  
 at 6.30, Sermon in English by the Rev  
 Borgognoli; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, 1  
 Mass with Sermon in Portuguese; at  
 9, 3rd Mass. In the afternoon, at 5,  
 1st Mass in Portuguese, English and  
 Chinese; at 6.30, Sermon in Portuguese  
 by St. Benedict.  
 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL. — Sp  
 Gardens. In the morning, at 7, Mass  
 in Chinese. In the afternoon  
 5, Catechism in Chinese; at 5.30 E

**ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY.**—**Point.**—In the morning, at 7.30, Mass. In the evening, at 6 o'clock, **Memento** and **Benediction.**

**ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHAPEL.**—**Point.**—(In Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock. **Rev. Lo Sam Yuen.** Afternoon 3 o'clock.

—The Name.

**BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.**—**Service** in the German language, by **Pastor E. Klier**, on every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M. in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

**SAILOR'S HOME.**—**Evening Service** on every Sunday, at 7 o'clock, in the

**THE CHINA MAIL**

becomes incorporated with our financial policy, under the name of Special Fund, to be used not in lesser ordinary rites and taxes but purely for police purposes on land and water. His Excellency insinuates rather openly asserts the principle, that such an open tax to the foreign community in the immense sum that is required to procure efficient protection for the island against crime of all origin—such as piracy, forcible despoilment, &c.

main cost of special defence against the special dangers should, H. E. appears to think, fall upon those among whom the dangers exist, and that the best means of attaining that end is by licensing a certain number of gambling houses, on the understanding that no part of the money so derived should be included in the ordinary revenue of the colony for ordinary expenditure, but be appropriated exclusively to the prevention of serious and dangerous offences, and to promoting

...moral and salutary improvement of the native population. Such in effect is the view of the Chinese Government, as set forth by the instructions H. E. has received from home; and they are quite in accordance with the principle which the *China Mail* has always avowed in reference to this part of H. E.'s financial policy. The opposition we now have expressed has not been against the principle of licensing gambling, but against the order to control it, but against the principle of licensing with the view of obtaining revenue.

[illegible]

unavoidable. If H. E. did not mean that his language should bear the interpretation placed upon it, not only by the *China Mail* but also by those people who understood it as suggesting a means of avoiding the Stamp Act, the words used were singularly infelicitous. It will be remembered that both

nuisance, to wit, high-toned speeches by the Chinese of It may seem a necessity of low national temper said above, it is instances which it is something vital. We deal of the dis- official dealings traced to the s tion to attend "pidge" with others. But tempting a the It is very of this feeling is a city. It may bring up a lazy but it is quite important lesson in a manner upon his mem "pidge" is not desecration of ous nations. A vigour had been when "respec charged with robberies and because it was the foreign com in checking the individuals with hands of the G

ALTHOUGH the report does not contain any details upon which some of the said, we may presume that at the next meeting it is stated that the Government is under the Order of the press with need for the protection of native between the Coast and the adjacent coast. The leave the harbor of which is not a small office hours at the present time. The owners are not from taking advantage of light enough protection, but being on shore, would cause their clearance, but being there, have to wait on the register. It is suggested that the register or clearance interests, and as the months would be strengthened by the Special. The present registry is safe and the tioned.

Wz understand that the machinery which was purchased had been used in the stevedoring now in course of Mr. T. Waters, with the Telegraph

here that it is  
 pieces of Mexican  
 Silver Coins of \$  
 10 cents; and C  
 and 1-100th of  
 Gold will be 2  
 Silver 900 fine.  
 arrangements  
 toward the  
 of next year.

Mr Russell had  
 through this morn  
 or two cases of m  
 before him.

A Son-Anglican  
 brought up by th  
 through this morn  
 to the languag  
 This person is d  
 watchman; he w  
 Police force, has l  
 pulling houses and  
 could pick up. O  
 and is not a  
 Police force, has l  
 Policy before co  
 had to be di  
 evidence. On th  
 to find occur  
 \$200, and as th  
 he was saf  
 keeping of the Ga

A SOMEWHAT unf  
 made in the Chin  
 respect to the  
 arrival. He arri

tional, which must  
 mechanical apparatus  
 now, who, of course  
 Captain in the Na-  
 measure, as ex-  
 the difficulty of ac-  
 to China, literally  
 of which is greater  
 there, but it is in  
 Prince. The ex-  
 if the Queen would  
 a similar term  
 undesirable that some  
 made for the chan-  
 calculated to misle-

SAN FRANCISCO  
 (Works) has  
 crushing machine  
 owns a considera-  
 in the pa-  
 of the  
 of old from  
 a search  
 will equal them

Ed and Ho-  
 and such an ac-  
 the Consulate at  
 the death of the  
 that he has request-  
 a Spanish Sup-  
 to his assistants



which opposed the gam-  
policy, and the other  
reported it were agreed  
and effect of the mea-  
E. proposed. We are  
the immorality of such  
a fully admitting, the  
ing a vice in order to  
urged the true policy,  
beautified, carried out  
amp Act into operation.  
ed between H. E. and  
ed his policy, that the  
ing the home industry  
observed, will be  
ns to what amount is  
ase under the Hongkong  
purpose to which the  
plied, and which H. E.  
The present amount is  
high, but H. E. has  
the question shall  
attention.  
referred to the matter  
so fruitful a source of  
my turn to that point  
Statement which deals  
the Revenue, proper  
In this respect it differ-  
ruding congratulation.  
Excellency prudently  
not to rely upon un-  
valuable surplus, the fact  
of deficiency of bank-  
a similar sum, if the  
dible surplus, in 1870,  
the Military Commis-  
evidence of financial  
cannot but give much  
the expenditure, esti-  
lency does not include  
some 30,000,000, from  
olice, although \$18,000,  
olice to police purposes  
expended. Nevertheless  
he states at "28,000,  
fore they have done as  
we believe, meet with  
it will be found  
and is a fair charge.  
Upon one point, how-  
m His Excellency, it  
at "do what you will  
omit in Europe or in  
procure a force com-  
ing the requisite like  
we cannot obtain but  
speaking English, and  
it. But to assert that  
a force speaking Eng-  
is. Our charge against  
has been, not that they  
times, but that English  
and are understood  
as practically, they are  
available, when their  
requisite, because it  
is made them, understand  
they are wanted. As  
of qualified Eng-  
agement, this would be  
planning them, who  
are by giving them  
rate of pay, but a  
on the expenditure of  
engagement, and the  
able or capable of being  
able for practical pur-  
is are presented for com-  
are unable to even note  
limited space on our dis-  
ple article. We cannot  
at that if the "probable  
over liabilities on 31st  
approaches more nearly  
23 shown, than to the  
by His Excellency,  
begin to hope that a  
deduction will take place  
s, though it would be  
ge this upon the first  
surplus, nor does the  
not realized justify the  
my pidgin"—a phrase  
does so constantly attempt  
and which, translated  
flowing languages of  
expression with every-  
may be taken to ex-  
the secrets of Oriental  
But very little reflect  
to show that much of  
of which are in controul-  
lation of this colony,  
constant misapprehension  
stained in these words:  
trange be committed, if  
a requires aid, if the police  
"no long my pidgin"  
zone put forward for  
theory that every man  
own business and leave  
own alone is one which  
in favor with a certain  
to. To tell them that  
uld have done away with  
actions on record, would  
obscure more than half  
names are famous, would  
in a complete dead-  
n, avail nothing. They  
the distinguishing mark  
distinguished from savage,  
that the individual goes  
row circle of his own  
tries to teach words  
trude of science—some-  
the blessings of invention  
multitudes. It is a  
rable fact, indeed, that  
city of our day, not to  
not to men who have  
ted their lives to the  
with, but to those who  
the amusements of their  
erent is the case in China,  
single example be found  
ance of thought which is  
an effort however to be  
as it concerns foreign  
nit, when carried out in  
every day life, becomes

nance, to which those most given to  
high-toned speculations about China and  
the Chinese cannot remain indifferent.  
It may seem absurd to connect the last  
ness, of low class, coolies with a trait of  
national temperament, but, as we have  
said above, it is displayed under circum-  
stances which render the conclusion that  
it is something more than personal, in-  
evitable. We are not sure that a good  
deal of the difficulty experienced in our  
official dealings with China may not be  
traced to the same invincible determina-  
tion to attend solely to one's own  
"pidgin" without concern for that of  
others. But we forbear discussing on so  
tempting a theme.  
It is very certain that to break down  
this feeling is a duty as well as a neces-  
sity. It may seem a small matter to  
bring up a lay cooie at the Police Court  
but it is quite certain that he learns an  
important lesson when he is first told  
in a judge's chair, that, in the law, the  
fact in his memory that "no long my  
pidgin" is not recognized, excuse for  
the conduct of insolence against West-  
ern nations. We wish that a little more  
vigilant had been shown in days gone by  
when "respectable shopkeepers" were  
charged with witnessing assaults and  
robberies and declining to interfere  
because it was not their "pidgin." If  
the foreign community but do their duty  
in showing this feeling, the comfort of  
individuals will be increased, and the  
basis of the Government strengthened.  
Although the Financial Statement does  
not contain any reference to a subject  
upon which something might have been  
said, we may presume it will be discussed  
at the next meeting of the Council. It  
is stated that the harbour regulations  
under the Ordinances framed in 1867,  
were with needed force on a large por-  
tion of native junk owners, who trade  
between the Colony and the immediately  
adjacent ports. As present they cannot  
leave the harbour without a clearance,  
which is not obtainable except during  
office hours at the Harbour Master.  
The owners are thus often prevented  
from taking advantage of a breeze which  
light enough, perhaps, to be unfit on  
shore, would carry them to their destina-  
tion, but being compelled to wait for  
their clearance, they suffer by delay and  
have to wait on the caprice of the wea-  
ther. It is suggested that a periodical  
registry or clearance for say one or more  
months would be sufficient for public  
interests, and as the Water Police are to  
be strengthened by the means afforded  
by the Special Fund, some relaxation of  
the present regulations may perhaps be  
safely and therefore reasonably sanc-  
tioned.  
We understand that the Hongkong Mint  
machinery, which it will be remembered,  
was purchased by the Chinese and ship-  
ped by the steamer "United Service," is  
now in course of erection at Osaka by  
Mr. T. Waters, known here in connection  
with the Telegraph to East Point. We  
hear that it is intended to coin gold  
pieces of Mexican, \$20, \$10 and \$5,  
Silver Coins of \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents  
and 10 cents, and Copper Coins of 1-100th  
and 1-1000th of a Mexican Dollar. The  
Gold will be 22 carat quality and the  
Silver 900 fine. It is expected that the  
arrangements will be completed for coin-  
ing towards the end of this or beginning  
of next year.  
**LOCAL.**  
**TO-DAY'S POLICE.**  
Mr. Russell had very little business to get  
through this morning, there being only one  
or two cases of minor importance brought  
before him.  
A Semi-Anglicized Chinaman who goes  
by the name of William Kim-Tai, was  
brought up by the Acting Registrar Gen-  
eral and charged as a suspicious character,  
dangerous to the peace of the Colony.  
This person is described as an unemployed  
watchman; he was formerly in the Water  
Police force, has been a watchman at gam-  
bling houses and has made himself gener-  
ally useful in out-of-the-way jobs which he  
has picked up. He dresses like an English-  
man and is not altogether devoid of ability.  
In fact, he was in custody of the  
Police before on a rather serious charge,  
but had to be discharged from a want of  
evidence. On this occasion he was order-  
ed to find security for three months in  
\$200, and as the money was not forthcom-  
ing, he was safely lodged in the care and  
keeping of the Gaol authorities.  
A somewhat unfortunate mistake has been  
made in the Chinese notification with re-  
spect to the advent of the Duke of Edin-  
burgh. He is called the eldest son of the  
Queen, which name naturally lead to a non-  
committal impression on the part of the Chi-  
nese, who, of course, cannot understand  
how the future King of England should be  
a Captain in the Navy. The mistake is, in  
a measure, an excusable one, and illustrates  
the difficulty of accurately translating titles  
or names. The expression used in the  
Chinese, "great son," the exact mean-  
ing of which is the Prince designated to the  
Throne, but it is also used generally for  
Prince. This expression to designate a son  
of the Queen would probably be "His High-  
ness" or "His Majesty." It would certainly appear  
desirable that some substitute should be  
made for the characters used, which are  
calculated to mislead.—Press.  
A San Francisco Establishment (the Vul-  
can Iron Works) has sent to Japan a Quartz  
crushing machine costing \$7,000. This  
shows a considerable degree of enterprise  
on the part of the Japanese. We hope the  
return of gold from their quartz crushing  
operations—a search for gold being suppo-  
sed—will equal their expectations.  
Sir Edmund Hornby is said to have  
found much an accumulation of business in  
the Consulate at Nagasaki, consequent on  
the death of the late Consul there, and  
that he has requested "one of the clerks of  
the Shanghai Consulate" to be sent  
over to his assistance.

At the meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Club,  
held on the 6th, Mr. W. Kidner was  
re-elected Captain of the Club. It was  
agreed that visitors and residents intro-  
duced by members, be allowed to compete for  
prizes.—Courier.  
At a meeting of the Shanghai Gymnasium  
held on the 6th instant, Mr. Koch, the  
Honorary Secretary, was presented with a  
testimonial in the shape of a handsome  
Microscope.  
His Majesty's ship Ocean has been more  
than three years in commission; but she  
will not leave China until relieved by an  
ironclad—probably, it is now said, by the  
Penelope, a vessel pronounced by compe-  
tent authorities to be better adapted for the  
station than any other ship in the navy.  
One of the most daring robberies that  
Chinamen have yet ventured on in Shang-  
hai, has occurred recently. Two men entered  
Messrs. Fogg & Co.'s counting, in broad  
daylight, on Tuesday last, took out a great  
many drove it to the Soochow creek and sold  
it for \$70—N. O. D. News.  
A Peking correspondent says the Chi-  
nese are talking about excluding all foreign-  
ers except officials from the capital. That  
means, we presume, if the rumor has any  
other foundation than popular gossip, that  
they want to exclude Missionaries. But  
we know they will never do this, and we  
know they will never do this, and we  
know they will never do this.—N. O. D. News.  
Tian L. & Co. Express says that Mr. Thor-  
nton of the Hongkong Civil Service, who is  
at present on home sick leave, is to be  
superannuated after nineteen and a half  
years' continuous service in the colony.  
We hear he has applied through the Colo-  
nial office for a pension, to which his  
services would certainly appear to give him  
a claim. In the Directory for 1864, Mr.  
Thornton is described as clerk in the Har-  
bour Master's Office (absent).  
In the Rolls Court, on July 30, a com-  
promise was sanctioned by Mr. Chubb  
between the liquidators of the Commercial  
Bank Corporation and Mr. E. M. Smith.  
Mr. Smith was indebted to the bank in the  
sum of \$7,922, and as security a lien was  
held on land at Shanghai, which a short  
time ago was valuable, but which had  
greatly depreciated, and which was said to  
be worth only about \$25,000. Mr.  
Smith now gave power to sell the land, and  
it was arranged that on the payment of  
\$300 at Shanghai on the 31st of December  
next he and his sureties should be discharg-  
ed from all further liability.  
**SUPREME COURT.**  
(Before the Hon. Acting Chief Justice.)  
Sept. 18, 1869.  
THE COMPOTR D'ESCOMPTES DE PARIS AND  
ANOTHER, Plaintiffs,  
vs.  
ALEXANDER BONDURANT AND OTHERS,  
Defendants.  
And F. S. HUFFMAN, Official Assignee of  
Lynch, Still & Co.  
The Acting Chief Justice delivered judg-  
ment in the above case, as follows:—  
This is an Interpleader Bill filed by the  
Comptoir d'Escomptes de Paris and the  
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and  
China, against the defendants, Alexan-  
der Bondurant and others, and the Official  
Assignee of the Estate of Lynch, Still &  
Co., praying that the defendants may be  
ordered to interplead in respect of the sum  
of \$56,990.12 which the plaintiffs have paid  
into Court.  
The suit arises out of the recent judg-  
ment of the Judicial Committee of the  
Privy Council, whereby a "nisi" was  
ordered to be entered in an action of trover  
which was brought by the plaintiffs against  
the defendants in this Court in Jan-  
uary 1867, and is generally known here as  
the *Mis case*.  
The sum in dispute represents the pro-  
ceeds of 305 bales of Cotton Goods shipped  
per *Mis* to Messrs Lynch, Still & Co., who  
were adjudicated bankrupts on the 21st  
day of May, 1867. These goods were  
stopped in transit by the unpaid vendors,  
Messrs Lynch, Still & Co., and Messrs  
Lynch, Still & Co., who were the real  
defendants in the above action; Mr.  
Bondurant and the other owners of the ship  
*Mis* being merely nominal defendants in  
this very suit.  
In consequence of the judgment record-  
ed against the defendants in the above  
action, and of the refusal of Chief Justice  
Smeale to grant a rule for new trial or to  
enter a "nisi" on the points reserved,  
they were compelled to pay over to the  
plaintiffs the whole of those proceeds.  
The Judicial Committee of the Privy  
Council, however, having on appeal made  
this order before mentioned, a "nisi" was  
entered in the action, and on the 16th of  
June last Chief Justice Smeale made an  
order for the repayment by the plaintiffs to  
the defendants of the said sum of \$56,990.12.  
Before the plaintiffs had repaid the  
money to the defendants in obedience to  
that order, they were served with a written  
notice of a claim to it by the Official  
Assignee as belonging to the Estate of Messrs  
Lynch, Still & Co.  
The ground upon which the claim of the  
Official Assignee is founded is that the  
unpaid Vendors had proved against the  
Estate of Messrs Lynch, Still & Co. for the  
amount of the unpaid purchase money of  
the Goods in question, and had done other  
acts in relation to the Bankruptcy which  
operated in point of law as a waiver of the  
equitable lien which they had gained by  
the stoppage in transit, and that such  
waiver consequently defeated their title to  
the proceeds of the Goods as against the  
Official Assignee.  
Owing to the approach of the vacation  
and to the great desire of all parties to  
obtain an early decision on account of the  
large amount of money locked up, an appli-  
cation was made to the Court to hear the  
questions of law argued on a special case,  
to be framed under the Imperial Act 13  
and 14 Vic. c. 55, extended to this Colony  
by Ordinance No. 7 of 1865.  
This proposal was assented to, it being  
understood that as the sum in dispute car-  
ries interest at Law, the plaintiffs should be  
taken to offer by their bill to pay interest,  
according to the rule laid down in *Bignold*  
v. *Audland* 11 Sim. 24—also that no ques-  
tioning should be raised as to whether the case  
was one strictly within the provisions of  
the Act above referred to; and that the  
Court should make a decretal order in re-  
spect of the sum paid into Court and the  
interest thereon, and the costs of the whole  
proceedings founded upon such opinion as  
might be delivered upon the questions  
raised by the Special Case.  
The following three questions were  
raised:—  
1st.—Is the said Frederick Smeale Enfil-  
fari as such Official Assignee entitled to  
have the proceeds of the goods given up to  
him as Assets of the general estate of the  
said Bankrupts or in any way howsoever.  
2nd.—If the Court should decide the  
first question in the negative, is he or not  
entitled to be paid out of the said proceeds  
the monies specifically advanced by him said  
Bankrupts upon those specific goods with  
interest thereon up to the date of Judge-  
ment.  
3rd.—By whom are the costs of this Special  
Case and of the Interpleader suit to be  
respectively borne.  
With regard to the 1st question, it ap-  
pears that the Unpaid Vendors, who by the  
adverse verdict of the Jury in the action of  
Trover above mentioned had lost the benefit  
of their stoppage in transit and their  
equitable Lien under it, proved on the 12th  
June, 1867, against the Estate of Messrs  
Lynch, Still & Co. for the amount of the  
purchase money of the goods, the proceeds  
of which they were compelled to pay, as  
before stated, to the plaintiffs; and shortly  
afterwards, however, they applied to the  
Court to expunge their proofs under Section  
137 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance No. 5 of  
1864. Due notice of the application was  
served upon the Official Assignee, and the  
proofs of Messrs Lynch & Co. were expunged  
on the 21st June, and the proofs of Mr. S.  
Meindell and Messrs Calvert and Co. were  
admitted on the 29th of June. In the  
meanwhile the defendants moved the Court  
for a Rule for a new Trial or to set aside a  
suit in this action, and from the refusal of the  
Chief Justice to grant the Rule an appeal  
was prosecuted to the Privy Council.  
Drawing inferences from those facts, I do  
not entertain any doubt that the applica-  
tion to expunge the proofs and the orders  
made thereon, had no other object but to  
obviate any difficulty or doubt which might  
be raised on the very ground now contend-  
ed for on behalf of the Official Assignee.  
To deprive the Unpaid Vendors on so  
technical a ground of all the fruits of their  
long and costly litigation and of a large sum  
of money which so great a tribunal as the  
Privy Council has declared to be justly  
theirs, would be a hardship which I think  
no Court would inflict upon them unless  
compelled to bend to the exigency of the  
clearest legal precedents. Many authori-  
ties, no doubt, have been cited for the pro-  
position that a creditor who proves against  
a Bankrupt Estate without disclosing a  
lien which he possesses, and who thereby  
sells in relation to the Bankruptcy proceed-  
ings, thereby waives or loses the benefit of  
his security. But there was no consen-  
sual assent here, and so far as intention may  
be an element in the case it is clear that the  
defendants never intended to make any  
election or abandon any rights. The facts  
of the present case do not appear to me to  
bring it within the authorities above refer-  
red to, and I cannot hold that either the  
filing of the proofs or the other acts of the  
defendants mentioned in the Special case  
(para. 10 & 12) under the circumstances  
constitute in point of law a waiver of any  
benefit which might accrue to them by their  
appeal to the Privy Council, or in any way  
defeat their title to the sum in dispute.  
But assuming that the proofs under the  
Bankruptcy and the other acts mentioned  
had the legal effect contended for, I am of  
opinion that the order of the Court of the  
21st and 29th of June, replaced the parties  
in the position in which they were before  
the first question in the negative.  
The Second Question.  
With regard to the second question, I  
have no doubt that the defendants are enti-  
tled to the sum of \$56,990.12, and more  
particularly to article 570, which provides  
that in the event of stoppage in transit  
the vendor shall be bound to reimburse the  
Estate of the insolvent vendee for all ad-  
vances made for Freight or Carriage, Com-  
mission, Insurance, or other charges. Al-  
though it is generally considered that the  
law of England is substantially the same as  
that of France in relation to stoppage in  
transit, there is no authority in any Eng-  
lish Text Book or any legal precedent in  
support of this portion of the Official Assign-  
ee's claim.  
On the other hand, it is stated by two  
modern text writers that, however just and  
equitable that provision of the Code de  
Commerce may be, and however worthy of  
adoption, it is not sanctioned by the gen-  
eral Law of Stoppage in Transit (Hous-  
ton on Stoppage in Transit, pp. 364, 365, and  
Parson's Maritime Law, § 370). In any  
case I cannot hold that the Official Assignee  
has any equitable Lien on the specific pro-  
ceeds of the goods, in respect of those  
charges, as suggested by the Question.  
I must therefore decide the 2nd question  
also in the negative.  
The Third Question.  
The third question relates solely to costs,  
and it is arranged that I should postpone  
expressing any opinion or making any order  
upon it until after hearing the Counsel for  
the Official Assignee, who is temporarily  
absent.  
For the present therefore the order of the  
Court will be—  
1.—That the sum of \$56,990.12, which  
was paid into Court by the Plaintiffs, be  
paid to the Defendants, Messrs Bondurant,  
Charles Carme and Richard James Gilman.  
2.—That the Plaintiffs do pay to the last-  
named Defendants interest at the rate of  
12 per cent per annum on the said sum  
from the 10th June 1867 (the date of the  
Order made by Chief Justice) up to the  
15th day of July (the date of the filing of  
the Interpleader Bill).  
At the conclusion of the judgment, the  
Acting Chief Justice observed that the  
question of costs would be reserved until  
the return of the Acting Attorney General.  
In reply to Mr. Whyte, His Lordship stated  
that the Manchester defendants would cer-  
tainly get costs; that the defendants to be argued  
would be as to who should pay for them,  
or whether they would be taken out of the  
fund in Court.  
Love, the toothache, a cough, and tight  
boots, are things which cannot long be kept  
secret.  
Everybody knows Dr. Johnson's defini-  
tion of a fishing-rod—as a long stick with a  
cord attached to it, a worm at one end and  
a fool at the other. Prince Metternich is  
accorded with the invention of another  
definition, which is just now going the  
round of the continental press, and which  
is amusing enough to be recorded here  
under the name of a "velocipedist"—a fool  
upon rollers. It may be doubted if the  
Doctor's definition ever made one angler  
the less; and we are sure that the Prince's  
definition will not extinguish the velocipedes.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**  
**THE NEW DRAFT ORDINANCES.**  
H. E. the Governor said that the Ord-  
nances he had to lay on the table involved  
no principle or dealt with questions about  
which there could be much difference of  
opinion; and he would only be read  
a first time and laid on the table, he would  
not occupy the attention of members as  
length. At the second reading, the mem-  
bers would then, after longer consideration,  
be in a better position to remark upon and  
amend the various measures suggested. He  
then proceeded to give a sketch of each.  
**VACATIONS IN THE LAW COURTS.**  
The Governor said that the first ordi-  
nance he had to lay before them did not  
so much directly affect the community,  
being more of a professional measure; it  
however, indirectly affected the community,  
and was intended to facilitate the legal  
business of the Colony. This was "An  
Ordinance for regulating the periods of  
vacation of the Supreme Court and the  
transference of business in certain cases  
during the same." It had been framed in  
conformity with a petition from the mem-  
bers of the bar, and had been supported by  
the Acting Chief Justice. Besides those points  
not directly affecting the interests of the  
public, there were many improvements in the  
Ordinance.  
The bill was then read a first time, and  
laid on the table.  
[This Ordinance enacts a summer vaca-  
tion of two months and a winter vacation  
of one month, August and September being  
the former, the latter falling to February.  
Instead of formerly, the Chief Justice shall  
have the power, if he think fit, of permit-  
ting any business to be transacted, which  
may not have been commenced before the  
vacations, always provided that the con-  
sent of parties be given. Judgment may  
be signed during vacation; and in cases of  
the temporary absence of the C. J., the  
Judge of the lower Court will have full  
power to act for the Chief Justice.]  
**REVISED BUILDING ORDINANCE.**  
H. E. observed that the next measure he  
had to submit to the Council was that "for  
amending the laws relating to the con-  
struction of buildings and prevention of  
nuisances in the Colony of Hongkong." It  
would be remembered that this ordinance,  
being so long and complicated, had been  
referred to a Commission, consisting of the  
unofficial members, and the Colonial Sec-  
retary, who had taken great pains with the  
matter. They had taken the advice and  
opinion of parties, whose information on  
such matters was likely to be of any use,  
and they had now laid their report on the  
table. The Ordinance, as it was, no doubt  
required improvements, as it gave too much  
great power to the Surveyor General, who  
had the power to pull down any or put up  
that, as he chose, without any one know-  
ing anything of the matter. This was a  
state of things not at all consistent with  
the constitution; and he did not think it  
was at all politic or safe to give despotic power  
to any head of department, which would  
make him virtually independent of the  
Executive. This section had been inserted  
to meet this difficulty, as follows: "All  
powers hereby vested in the Surveyor  
General shall be exercised by him in con-  
formity with such instructions as he may,  
from time to time receive from the Gov-  
ernor." Formerly the word Governor  
had been inserted for the words Surveyor  
General, in the text of the ordinance, to  
avoid the difficulty mentioned. That such  
absolute power should have been given,  
or thought of, must have been introduced  
unintentionally into the ordinance, and the  
thing had now been rectified. The  
Ordinance, as now placed on the table,  
was virtually the Commission's version  
of the measure. In the consideration  
of the measure, they would have to bear in  
mind that the Chinese were always very  
touchy and timid of new measures; and it  
had been thought by some of the members  
of the Commission that, instead of enacting  
the new ordinance, however many improve-  
ments it might contain, they should go on  
with the old. He knew that one or two of  
the members expressed themselves in that  
way; and he thought it was the chief con-  
sideration to be borne in mind regarding  
the bill as now laid on the table.  
The Ordinance was then read a first  
time; and H. E. observed that it had bet-  
ter be referred to a Committee, not a Com-  
mission.  
[We shall take an early opportunity of  
referring to this ordinance. It consists of  
57 sections.]  
**CRIMINAL PROCEEDURE.**  
The next ordinance to be brought for-  
ward, His Excellency remarked was one of  
extreme importance. It had been drawn  
up in very complete form by the Acting  
Chief Justice, to whom the Council was  
very much indebted; and he would ask the  
Acting Chief Justice to explain its terms to  
the Council.  
The Acting Chief Justice said that copies  
of the Ordinance, with a few explanatory  
notes appended, had been placed in the hands  
of members; and a perusal of the notes  
would enable them at once to see the ob-  
ject of the new amendments. Formerly the  
Criminal Sessions had been held on the  
18th of every month; and if this day  
had not been fixed on account of the de-  
parture of the mails, he knew no other  
ground why that day should have been  
chosen. Now, however, the Sessions had  
frequently to be adjourned on account of  
the arrival and departure of mails, and the  
mails were continually interfering with the  
sittings of the Criminal Court. It had  
therefore been considered best to fix upon  
the 1st day of the month, as the most  
likely to be free from mail business;—so  
at least thought the members of the legal  
profession, who had all been consulted in  
the matter; and this had been effected by the  
2nd section of the draft ordinance submit-  
ted. This section has likewise removed an  
inconvenience, by empowering the Chief  
Justice to adjourn the Sessions other than  
in person, by a notification in the *Gazette*  
for instance, instead of, as formerly, being  
compelled to go through the form person-  
ally, in presence of all the officers of the  
Court. Section 2 makes an information by  
the Attorney General "as valid and effectual  
in all respects as an indictment by a  
Grand Jury;" and the next section (4)  
provides that the Colonial Secretary may  
sign informations, in case of the illness or  
absence of the Attorney General. Section  
5th, the Council would observe, altered  
the form of an information, by which the  
Attorney General proceeded against pris-  
oners. The old form was incompatible and  
inconvenient with many sections of the  
Criminal Procedure Ordinance (3 of 1865)  
regarding private prosecutions, and the  
alteration was made in order to assimilate  
the form more to that in use at home  
than the one now used. The

alteration was that the words "The Court  
is informed by the Attorney General"  
have been inserted instead of "The At-  
torney General charges." By Sect. 6, the  
law in Hongkong regarding any aver-  
ment as to coin or bank notes is placed  
on the same footing as it is in England by  
Lord Campbell's Act 14 and 15 Vic. c. 100;  
coin and bank notes being regarded simply  
as money, and rightly specified as such in  
any criminal information. This amend-  
ment was necessary because the sections of  
Ord. 4 of 1853, which originally contained  
these clauses, had been repealed. In the  
8th Section, power is given to the Chief  
Justice to reserve his judgment in Crown  
cases, when any question of law arises, and  
empowers the Court, even after conviction,  
to affirm or quash such judgment, upon the  
further consideration of such legal ques-  
tion. At present, in the event of such a  
case arising, a pardon can only be extended  
to a prisoner convicted on illegal grounds, no  
power existing for the Court to quash such  
a conviction. By the 9th Section of the Ordi-  
nance power is given to the Attorney Gen-  
eral to direct a Magistrate to re-open a case  
for further evidence or for summary dispo-  
sal. Now there is no such power; and  
frequently, when it would be for the  
advantage of the prosecution, in the  
interests of the prisoner that cases should  
be re-opened after conviction, it is impos-  
sible to do so. This section provides for  
this, and also gives power to deal summarily  
with any case thus sent back. Another  
amendment is made by the 10th Section,  
by which the inconvenience resulting from  
the fact that the Coroner is not in a position  
to grant bail in cases of murder or man-  
slaughter will be done away with. The  
section gives to the Magistrate power to  
discharge a prisoner from custody on bail,  
although he may be in Gaol on the Cor-  
oner's warrant. Formerly bail could only  
be granted on an application to the Chief Jus-  
tice, which was a process entailing legal  
expenses; but this section would do all  
that was necessary in such cases. The  
Acting Chief Justice noted that Section 11  
set at rest all doubts regarding the ques-  
tion whether the Registrar of the Supreme  
Court was also the Registrar of the Crown  
Office; and said that the notes appended to  
the draft would be of service to members on a  
second reading.  
This Ordinance was also read a first time.  
[A fair abstract of this Ordinance is com-  
piled in the remarks made by the  
Acting Chief Justice and given above.]  
**LICENCES TO DISTILL SPIRITS.**  
The Governor then resumed his legisla-  
tive sketch. There was now an absolute pro-  
hibition on the distillation of spirits in this  
Colony by the Ordinance No. 8 of 1844;  
but he had received a petition from the  
Ward of Sugar Works, and the present  
short Ordinance was meant in some measure  
to meet such cases. It had been represent-  
ed to him that the Sugar Company, by not  
being at liberty to make use of a quantity of  
their property in distilling rum, suffered a  
considerable loss; and in instances such as  
that, he saw no reason why the laws should  
not be relaxed to meet the requirements of  
Colonial enterprise. In the present dulness  
of trade, he would like very much to see  
successful manufactures carried on here,  
and he still thought of the sugar works in  
the Colony. The Sugar Works were carrying  
a fair amount of success; and this kind of  
enterprise ought to be encouraged, and  
they might have cotton mills and other  
manufactures as long. It was their duty  
at least to smooth the way for such under-  
takings, except when some political  
object was in view; and it was only right  
that all obstructions in the way should be  
removed, and advancement in this direction  
should be as little fettered as possible.  
Very great strictness on this head was nec-  
essary only when part of the revenue was raised  
by excise duties; but he did not suppose  
that they desired the imposition of import  
duties here, or the reversal of the policy  
which had happily obtained in the Colony  
so long. He therefore did not see why  
the way of any industry; and he therefore  
said the measure before them, which he  
could grant licenses for the distillation of  
spirits for such periods as he should think  
fit. He hoped the public interests would  
thus be forwarded by the support of mem-  
bers in this matter.  
Bill read a first time.  
[The ordinance provides for the issue of  
licenses to distill, rectify and compound  
spirits, subject to certain conditions and  
restrictions, under regulations the breach  
of which to be punishable by penalties.]  
**PROMISSORY OATHS.**  
H. E. continued to say that, in accor-  
dance with instructions from home, he  
submitted a short ordinance, to amend the  
laws relating to promissory oaths. The  
practice was very dissimilar in Colonies,  
and it was different in each of the many  
governments he had administered. A  
committee of the House of Commons sat  
on the subject, the report of which was sent  
in a year and a half ago; and the result  
had been a circular despatch, with a view  
to effect a general understanding in Colonies  
on this matter. The Ordinance had been  
drafted simply in accordance with instruc-  
tions from home.  
The Bill was then read a first time.  
[This ordinance contains the forms of the  
oaths taken by all the officials, from the  
Governor down to the Sheriff, in accepting  
and entering upon the duties of office, viz.,  
oath of allegiance, judicial oath, and official  
oath. The oaths to be taken by executive  
and legislative councillors are also given,  
as well as those to be taken by aliens on  
naturalization.]  
**RELIEF OF COLONIAL SEAMEN.**  
The next ordinance was one "to provide  
for the payment out of the revenue of the  
Colony of expenses incurred in the relief of  
distressed British seamen belonging to  
ships registered in this Colony." This,  
H. E. remarked, was a question which need  
not claim very serious consideration or dis-  
cussion. The advances of sums for the  
purpose stated would not likely be nume-  
rous, considering the few vessels registered  
at this port, although it was proper that  
such sums should be disbursed from the  
Colonial revenue when they did arise.  
The ordinance was then read a first time.  
[This ordinance, which contains only of  
three sections, provides for the payment of  
such expenses incurred in the Colony, as  
well as those incurred elsewhere than in the  
Colony, out of the general revenue of the  
Colony.]  
**REPEAL ORDINANCE AMENDED.**  
As the law officers of the Crown were  
not satisfied with and had refused to sanc-  
tion the whole of the amendments in the  
Ordinance for the Suppression of Piracy,  
1863, the next ordinance to amend that  
enactment had to be brought forward. It  
was feared that complications with foreign

governments might arise from the 7th  
clause of sect. 7 of the old ordinance, which  
provided certain punishments for persons  
found on board any junk equipped for  
piracy, and who could not satisfactorily  
account for their presence on board; it had  
become expedient by the present measure  
to amend the 1863 ordinance accordingly.  
He was sorry that the law officers had  
taken that view; but he had no other al-  
ternative but obey the instructions he had  
received from the Government.  
The ordinance was therefore read a first  
time.  
[This ordinance consists of nothing more  
than a couple of sections repealing the  
portions of the old ordinance to which  
objection had been taken by the home  
authorities.]  
**CONFISCATED FUNDS.**  
Another short ordinance was next intro-  
duced to give power to the Governor in  
Council to entertain and deal with, on  
certain claims in relation to funds confiscated  
for Colonial purposes. The Governor re-  
marked that the course adopted and carried  
out in the draft ordinance was that which  
generally obtained in other Colonies; and it  
was proper that this should be so.  
Ordinance read a first time.  
[This ordinance bears specially on the  
recovery of moral claims, as distinguished  
from legal or equitable claims; and gives  
the Governor in Council, power to deal  
with these in the same manner as Ord. 1  
of 1857 empowered the reclamation of legal  
claims of a similar nature.]  
**POLICE REVENUE.**  
According to instructions from home, Ord.  
No. 9 of 1868 relating to Pensions in the  
Police Force, had been re-examined in an-  
other form, and he was glad to see that this  
new form had not been objected to. He  
believed that there was not so much cor-  
ruption in the force now as there was some  
year or two since. Formerly nothing could  
be done—nuisances inspected, buildings  
supervised, or any sort of inspection—but  
it was made an excuse for instituting a new  
source of revenue at the expense of duty.  
Now, if at any time proof can be given to  
the satisfaction of the Government, that any  
bribe had been accepted by a constable,  
his pension ceased at once. This would  
prove an important check upon a man, and  
many would hesitate before taking a bribe,  
because, if discovered this year, next year,  
or at any time, it would put him in pen-  
sion. It would make doubtful or uncer-  
tain men more cautious, as it touched them  
on a tender point.  
The amended ordinance was read a first  
time.  
[The ordinance provides for the payment  
of a bonus of three months' pay, or the  
provision of a passage home, to all inspec-  
tors, sergeants, or constables, who have  
served five years in the force; reserves the  
right to frame conditions upon which pen-  
sions and superannuation will be granted,  
and establishes the right (above mentioned)  
of revoking all allowances upon the discov-  
ery of any corrupt practices on the part of  
the recipient.]  
**RECOVERY OF CROWN DEBTS.**  
The Governor next brought forward an  
ordinance to empower the Colonial Treas-  
urer to recover Crown debts under \$500  
with less trouble than formerly; and called  
upon the Acting Chief Justice to explain  
the measure.  
The Acting Chief Justice said that it was  
now the duty of the Attorney General  
to appear for the Crown in the recovery of  
small claims, and that it was desirable  
that heads of departments should be able  
to sue in their own name, as in other  
places. This ordinance was simply to  
enable the Colonial Treasurer to sue with-  
out the necessity of coming into Court per-  
sonally, by merely giving the particulars  
of each case certified by his signature. A great  
loss of time was often caused by the techni-  
cal proof of claims under \$500 at the Small  
Claims Court; and this would be entirely  
avoided by the ordinance proposed. It  
would of course be open to the defendant  
to establish a rebuttal, if he thought fit so  
to do. Some questions had frequently  
arisen as to interest on arrears of taxes  
&c., when paid before the matter was  
brought into Court; and this was provided  
for by the Court being empowered to award  
12 per cent per annum, as a sort of penalty  
for forcing the Colonial Treasurer to bring  
the matter into Court.  
The ordinance was then read a first time.  
[This ordinance refers to claims for Crown  
rent, Police, lighting, water and fire bridge  
rates, and spirit license fees; and the pay-  
ing of a summons at the residence or place  
of business of a defendant, or at the home  
in respect of which the claim is made, is  
deemed due service.]  
**STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.**  
The next ordinance brought forward was  
"to make further provision for the main-  
tenance of good order" in the Colony.  
H. E. remarked that it supplied a serious  
defect in the matter of keeping the streets  
from obstruction on occasions of process-  
ions, ceremonies and other gatherings. It  
was found that there was no authority  
to deal with that matter, and it became  
necessary to legislate accordingly.  
The ordinance was then read a first time.  
**TEN ESTIMATES.**  
H. E. then introduced the two estimates  
ordinances, viz., that for the appropriation  
of a sum not exceeding \$38,000 for the  
Supplementary Estimates of 1868; and  
that to apply a sum not exceeding \$640,000  
for the public service of 1870.  
The Governor then, having delivered his  
financial statement (which we published in  
full last night), remarked that, as they had  
a good deal of work to do, they might get  
through a part of it without delay. Strictly  
speaking, the standing rules demanded the  
lapse of ten days before the second reading,  
but as many of the drafts were drawn out  
in accordance with instructions from home,  
they might be disposed of. They would  
finish as much of the business as possible,  
as their illustrious visitor would take up  
a portion of their time before long.  
The Council then adjourned till Friday  
next, 24th inst.

It is difficult to say to what sort of ears  
Fame must have blown her trumpet—  
whether to deaf ears or to long ones.  
A Correspondent who used to live close  
to the residence of the late Tom Moore,  
such as the following anecdote.—Once  
driving home to Chippendale from Dorney,  
I gave an old lady a lift in the trap; and in  
conversation I asked her if she saw much  
of Tom Moore in her village when he was  
alive. "Tom Moore sir, Tom Moore"  
said she. "Oh, you mean Mr. Moore.  
Mrs. Moore were a very kind lady, but  
1863, the next ordinance to amend that  
enactment had to be brought forward. It  
was feared that complications with foreign

things. He was no account."



10-10-68



**Intimations.**

**THE  
CHINESE COMMERCIAL  
GUIDE.**

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

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CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.  
*Four Treaties with China.*

- 1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.
- 2.—Treaty with the United States.
- 3.—Treaty with France.
- 4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.  
*Articles of Trade with China.*

- 1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
- 2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
- 3.—Rules respecting Trade and Duties, Chinese Text of the same.
- 4.—Description of Articles of Import.
- 5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.  
*Foreign Commerce with China.*

- 1.—Port of Canton.
- 2.—Port of Chingchau or Swatow.
- 3.—Port of Shanghai or Swatow.
- 4.—Port of Amoy.
- 5.—Port of Foochow.
- 6.—Ports of Amoy and Taiwan in Formosa.
- 7.—Port of Ningpo.
- 8.—Port of Shanghai.
- 9.—Ports on the Yangtsze and Trade in Amoy.
- 10.—Port of Ningbo or Chefoo.
- 11.—Port of Shanghai.
- 12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtsze.
- 13.—Colony of Hongkong.
- 14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.  
*Foreign Commerce with Japan.*

- 1.—Inter-course with Japan.
- 2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.
- 3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce, Nagasaki.
- 4.—Kanagawa and Hakodadi.
- 5.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.

CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.  
*Monies, Weights, &c., in China.*

- 1.—Chinese Currency.
- 2.—Chinese Numerals.
- 3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
- 4.—Measures of Capacity.
- 5.—Measures of Length.
- 6.—Chinese Land Measures.
- 7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.  
*Western Monies, Weights, &c.*

- 1.—Annamese Monies, &c.
- 2.—Port of Saigon.
- 3.—Weights with Siam, Siam, &c.
- 4.—Siam, Siam, Siam, &c.
- 5.—Netherlands India.
- 6.—Philippine Islands.
- 7.—Sailing Directions for Panay I.
- 8.—Malayan Siam—Singapore, &c.
- 9.—Burmese Monies, Weights, &c.
- 10.—Indian Princes, Bengal, Madras, Bombay.
- 11.—Ceylon.
- 12.—English and French Weights, &c.
- 13.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.  
*Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.*

- 1.—Comparison of Prices.
- 2.—Relating to Exchanges.
- 3.—Relating to Time.
- 4.—Comparison of Weights.
- 5.—Measurement of Cargo.
- 6.—Bullion Operations.

**APPENDIX**—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Populations of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. These for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for this Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia. The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the China Pilot. With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

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